

**WILSON YIELDS;
ALLOWS HUERTA
TO HAVE "SAY"****U. S. Surrenders Demand for
Unconditional Abdication
of Dictator.****WAR SEEMS AVERTED****Mexican Envoys Believe Ex-
ecutive's Action Assures
Success of Conference.****TWO ESSENTIAL POINTS LOST****Administration Also "Backs Down"
on Decision to Settle Mexican
Land Controversy.**

Special to The Washington Herald.
Niagara Falls, May 26.—The White House today surrendered on its demand for the unconditional abdication of Huerta. Bryan authorized the American delegation, Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann, to accept Huerta's terms on this point.

By receding from his original demand, President Wilson, in the opinion of the Mexican envoys, has assured the success of the peace conference and averted war between the United States and Mexico.

One of the mediators said today that Washington's plan for forcing Huerta out looked too much like "political prescription." The South American diplomats supported the Mexican delegates in opposing the "total eclipse" of the dictator.

Actual work of drafting a tentative peace protocol according to the announcement of Justice Lamar, was begun this morning by the mediators. From an equally high source it was learned that names are now being considered for a provisional president who will be accepted by Huerta and Carranza.

Begin Peace Protocol.

Following the adjustment of a conference this afternoon between the American delegation and the mediators, Justice Lamar dictated this statement:

"It has been agreed that I may state to you this much: We have finally begun the actual discussion of a plan.

"It would, of course, be improper for us to specify the points under discussion of those upon which we have agreed or substantially agreed.

"We have an appointment in Toronto tomorrow, but notwithstanding that we expect these conferences will be continued."

The mediators and the Mexican delegates continued their "informal conversation" during the afternoon. Senator Rabasa received two messages from the foreign office in Mexico City and the contents of these were communicated to the South American envoys.

Unless difficulties are encountered in persuading Gen. Carranza and his advisors to agree to the terms that have now been accepted by the representatives of Wilson and Huerta, the conference should be brought to a successful conclusion within less than ten days.

Loss Two Points.

Ambassador da Gama and Ministers Suarez and Naon supported the Mexican delegates in opposing the two principal demands made by President Wilson, both of which have been decided in favor of the Mexicans. When Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann reached here a week ago they had instructions to insist upon a solution of the land problem and the unconditional retirement of Huerta. They lost on both points.

Gen. Carranza will be notified by Secretary Bryan of the conditions upon which the Mexican delegates have agreed to the elimination of Huerta. There is every reason to believe that the State Department will bring every influence to bear upon the constitutionalists to accede to the plan and to agree to enter into a general armistice in Mexico pending the drafting and signing of the protocol.

Senator Rabasa, his Mexican colleagues, and the South American mediators insist that the land question is a problem for internal solution and that no foreign power will be permitted to dictate to Mexico how this problem shall be dealt with. Senator Rabasa intended issuing a statement to this effect today, but changed his mind after receiving a communication from acting Foreign Minister Ruiz.

WANTS NEW COIN MINTED.**House Bill Provides for Quarter in
Honor of Canal Opening.**

A bill providing for the issuance of a silver 25 cent piece commemorative of the opening of the Panama Canal and a century of peace between the United States and other countries, was introduced yesterday by Representative Herman Metz, of New York, a Democrat. The measure provides that the coin shall be minted beginning January 1, 1915, and continue throughout the year. A design to commemorate the opening of the canal is to be on one side, the other to represent a century of peace.

BURNS NOT IN CONTEMPT.**Atlanta, Ga., May 26.—The cases against
Detective William J. Burns and his aid,
Dan S. Lehon, charging contempt of
court because they sent a witness out
of the jurisdiction of the Superior Court,
were dismissed today on the ground
that the witness, a negro woman named
Annie Maud Carter, was not in the cus-
tody of the court when she was sent out
of the State.****GUNS FIRED FOR BRADLEY.****Governor's Regretful Farewell to
Hon. Wm. B. Bradley.**

Franklin, N. H., May 26.—The funeral of United States Senator William O. Bradley, former governor of Kentucky, who died at Washington, was held here this afternoon. The body arrived this morning on a special train accompanied by members of the family and the secret committee of this Senate and House. It was met at the station by a delegation of State officials and borne to the home of Dr. John G. South, the late Senator's son-in-law.

The funeral services, which were simple, were conducted by the Rev. James H. Edger, of Franklin. As the funeral party left for the cemetery a governor's salute of seventeen guns was fired. Gov. McCreery and staff attended the funeral service.

**COME TO TERMS
WITH LABOR MEN****Question of Special Privileges
of Anti-trust Bill Is
Settled.****UNIONS ARE SATISFIED****President Claims Amendment Does
Not Preclude Prosecution
for Violators.**

The administration has reached an agreement with organized labor as to the special privileges to be conferred by the anti-trust bill now pending in Congress. President Wilson yesterday accepted an amendment to the Clayton bill which labor leaders declare clearly exempts labor unions from prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

The labor representatives in the House have announced that they are satisfied with the concessions which have been made, and that they will not oppose the administration's anti-trust program. They have got what they wanted from the Democratic party.

President Wilson takes the position that the amendment he has approved will not preclude the prosecution of labor unions for acts in violation of the anti-trust laws. His supporters in the House, who had aided in drafting the amendment, have advised him that the language to be added to the Clayton bill will merely clarify that section which deals with labor organizations and that it will not further exempt them.

Confidence Increased.

The first concession to the unions was made by the administration when the anti-trust bill was introduced early in April. Section 7 of the Clayton bill gave the unions and other "mutual" organizations, not having capital stock, a legal status. It provides that these organizations should not be restrained from carrying out their legitimate objects, but it did not estop prosecutions for acts described by the bill as illegal.

Their confidence increasing in the past few weeks because of the evident turning of the tide in their favor in the House, the labor leaders entered upon an aggressive fight for further changes in the Clayton bill which would accomplish the full exemption, which had been sought from the first. Seventeen of the representatives of labor, headed by Representative Lewis, of Maryland, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, undertook to spread the propaganda in favor of the further amendment of the Clayton bill.

The campaign for this purpose came to a head yesterday when the labor leaders and their supporters decided to call a caucus of the House Democrats and write the desired amendment into the Clayton bill, unless its adoption should be agreed to by the administration. News of the intentions of the labor clique was borne to the White House by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who will today be named by the Ways and Means Committee to succeed Representative Clayton as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Accompanied by members of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Webb went to the White House and to the Department of Justice to confer with the President and the Attorney General on ways and means for getting the anti-trust program out of the dilemma into which it had fallen.

Second Time Up.

When President Wilson receives the Clayton bill for his signature it will be the second time that he has been called upon to sanction a measure conferring special privileges on the unions. The first time was last June, when the sundry civil appropriation bill came to the White House with a provision that no part of the sum provided for the punishment of violations of the Sherman law should be used for the prosecution of labor unions and farmers' organizations.

On March 4, when the bill in the same form was presented to President Taft for his signature, it was vetoed with a sharp message, in which Mr. Taft characterized the exemption as "class legislation of the most vicious sort."

In signing the sundry civil bill last June, President Wilson issued an apologetic memorandum.

**President Taft refused to sign the
identical measure.**

The debate yesterday in the House on the administration anti-trust bill was marked by a sharp attack on the measure by Representative George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania, a Republican, and a spirited defense by Representative Cullen, of Virginia, a Democrat, and one of the three men from the Judiciary Committee who drafted the measure.

**NEW HAVEN CASE
GOES OVER WEEK****Procedure Gives Rise to Sug-
gestion McCreynolds'
Views Prevail.****McCHORD HALTS FOLK****Chief Counsel Suspended and Had
Made Plans for Extensive Ex-
amination of Witnesses.**

The investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the financial affairs of the New Haven Railroad was unexpectedly interrupted yesterday morning, and an adjournment of the hearing was taken until Wednesday, June 3. However, Joseph W. Folk, the auditor and chief counsel of the commission, was surprised, and seemed to have made preparations for a full day of it, and was choked off by Commissioner McChord, who presided while he was in the midst of something about "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Mr. Folk finished his sentence to himself after he sat down.

The belief accepted on every hand, however, is that the commission's inquiry has been brought to an end as far as summoning witnesses who demand immunity is concerned, and that the commission, acting under the Senate resolution which authorized the inquiry, is unwilling to accept the responsibility for putting on the stand other witnesses than Mr. Mellen against whom Attorney General McCreynolds has criminal prosecutions under contemplation.

It is expected that soon after the examination of the Morgan books the commission will report to the Senate the evidence accumulated by the investigation. The Senate itself will then have to shoulder the responsibility for summoning other witnesses, should it be desired that the inquiry be carried further.

Notwithstanding a formal denial issued by Commissioner McChord yesterday afternoon that the President had not made any suggestion in regard to the matter, there is considerable speculation concerning the change of program. The commission's schedule called for it to proceed yesterday with the taking of testimony of witnesses who have been summoned, these being directors of the New Haven Railroad, both past and present. The procedure yesterday morning was somewhat puzzling, and gave rise to the suggestion that Attorney General McCreynolds' views at last had prevailed, these views, as expressed by him a couple of weeks ago in a letter to the commission, being that it would be inadvisable, in view of matters pending in the Department of Justice, to call Charles S. Mellen as a witness and certain directors named, these directors being Lewis Cass Ledyard, William Rockefeller, George McC. Miller, Charles P. Brooks, Edwin Miller, George F. Baker, and Edward D. Robbins, the latter also being former general counsel of the New Haven.

The commission has taken the testimony of Mr. Mellen, and it is the claim that he is now immune from prosecution on the indictment charging him with violating the Sherman act in entering into a traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Morgan's Offer Is Reason.

Commissioner McChord gave as a reason for postponing the hearing the fact that a statement had appeared in the morning newspapers that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to make available books, papers and documents relating to the relation of the late J. Pierpont Morgan to the New Haven, the books and papers of Morgan & Co., and also investigations by examiners which were not yet completed.

Shortly afterward he handed to Lewis Cass Ledyard a letter in which the commission announced that it had canceled Mr. Ledyard's subpoena and relieved him from compulsory testimony, but offered to take under consideration an application by him to appear voluntarily and testify but waiving all immunity. Mr. Ledyard wanted to waive immunity right then and there, but under the circumstances Commissioner McChord decided

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE.**IDA VON CLAUSSEN SENTENCED.**

New York, May 26.—Ida von Clausen, who gained world-wide notoriety by trying to sue Theodore Roosevelt for \$1,000,000 damages, and through escapades of various natures in this country and Europe, was today sentenced to six months' imprisonment for sending a letter to Charles Strauss, threatening to kill him. Attorneys will examine Mrs. von Clausen, and if they report that she is insane, sentence will be suspended, and she will return to Matineau, where she was formerly an inmate.

CHILD SEES MOTHER SHOT.

Manchester, N. H., May 26.—Mrs. John H. St. Denis, mother of five children, was shot and killed in West Manchester late this afternoon, and shortly afterwards her husband was arrested and locked up on a charge of murder. The mother was killed in the sight of her five-year-old child. The couple had not been living together for some time.

HOPE FOR AVIATOR GIVEN UP.

Dover, England, May 26.—Hope for Gustave Hamel, the British aviator, who disappeared while flying across the English Channel from France to England last Saturday, was definitely abandoned today. The fleet of warships which have been searching the channel and the North Sea for three days were recalled today. Hamel's death in all probability will go down as one of the mysterious tragedies of the air.

OIL KING'S PROPERTY LISTED.

Personality of John D. Put Down in
Cleveland, Ohio, May 26.—Taxes Paid
and Agnew today decided to place the personal property of John D. Rockefeller on the Cuyahoga County tax list of \$11,384.67.

This action follows the failure of Rockefeller's attorneys to file a statement by the oil king by Monday, 50 days before the tax return.

HERE HE IS.—The colored man in the background is thought to be the man who shot into his wife at Union Station yesterday afternoon before going to the New National Museum to look over the exhibits of the South American forests that fell before his mighty rifle.

**SLAYS SWEETHEART,
THEN ENDS HIS LIFE****Reginald Barr, Young Chicago Busi-
ness Man, Throws Self
Under Train.****DRIVEN TO ACT BY REMORSE**

Chicago, May 26.—Reginald Barr, a prominent young business man of Downers Grove, a suburb, sought as the slayer of his sweetheart, Miss Florence Bentley, a beautiful, copper-haired cloak model, ended his life this morning by throwing himself under a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train near Little, Ill. He left a letter confessing his murder and giving details of the crime. The boy, he had killed his sweetheart in the bushes not far from their home, and then after two attempts to commit suicide, the third attempt proved fatal. One of these attempts was made while lying beside the body of the girl he had killed.

The two were sweethearts. They had quarreled. She had told him she must give her up. He killed her Saturday night after they had gone for a walk. For a day and a night nobody noticed the body of the girl in the clump of bushes near Downers Grove. Meanwhile the boy murdered, gripped by pangs of remorse, wandered about the country, and this morning, summoning all his courage, he threw himself in front of a fast-running train.

**"WHAT I SAID IS TRUE;
LET MORGAN TESTIFY"****—MELLEN****Former New Haven President Stands
by His Gun, Unmoved by Contra-
diction of "J. P. Jr."**

New Haven, Conn., May 26.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, whose amazing revelations on the witness stand relative to the financial methods of those controlling the railroad have caused a national sensation, stood sturdily by his guns today when told that J. P. Morgan had impugned the truth of some of his statements.

"I testified under oath before the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Mr. Mellen. "My statements stand as they were given. They are true. If Mr. Morgan cares to go before the commission and testify under oath, he can do so, so far as I am concerned."

The Morgan statement denied that the J. P. Morgan has interfered in the management of the road and compelled purchases through which the line lost millions.

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**ROOSEVELT SHOWS NO RESENTMENT TOWARD
REPUBLICAN PARTY IN POLITICAL SPEECH;
WISACRES THINK IT VERY SIGNIFICANT**

Theodore Roosevelt last night made the first public statement on politics to which he has given utterance since he returned to the United States. A good deal of significance was attached to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt couched his observations in temperate language, and that he did not have a harsh word to say about the Republican party or Republican leaders. Mr. Roosevelt eulogized the Progressive Senators and Representatives and announced that he would take his part in the campaign this year. He said that he would speak in Pennsylvania, and possibly in California, but gave notice that his appearance would be limited to the Progressive party.

Mr. Roosevelt will make his initial appearance in the campaign this year on the occasion of the Progressive conference to be held in Pittsburgh June 24 to further the candidacies of Clifford Pinchot for the Senate and of Representative Lewis, of that State, a Progressive.

Mr. Roosevelt's political statement was made in the Washington headquarters of the Progressive party. He spoke in the presence of members of the Progressive Congressional Committee, and a miscellaneous gathering made up of members of the press and the curious who were drawn to Progressive headquarters by the presence of the head of the third party. Among those who were present were former Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who supported Champ Clark in the Baltimore convention, and former Senator Butler, of North Carolina, who has been in all parties at one time or another in the last ten years.

Executive Conference.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's brief speech he requested all those not members of the Progressive Congressional Committee to withdraw in order that the Progressives might have a full and free conference. Mr. Roosevelt and his associates then went into executive session.

The Progressives, seventeen in number, who conferred with Mr. Roosevelt, were James R. Garfield, of Ohio, former Secretary of the Interior; Moegs E. Clapp, Senator from Minnesota; Representatives MacDonald and Woodruff, of Michigan; Representatives Nolan, Stephens, and Bell, of California; Bryan and Falconer, of Washington; Chandler, of New York; Kelly, Hulings, Walters, Ruple, and Lewis, of Pennsylvania; Murdock, of Kansas, and Hinebaugh, of Illinois.

In manner as well as in speech, Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be in a very amiable frame of mind. He showed some temper when he was asked if he intended to push his fight against Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Will Fight Penrose.

"If anybody has any doubt that I will fight Mr. Penrose let him attend a political kindergarten and then come back and tell me what he has learned," snapped Mr. Roosevelt in reply to a question. "Of course, I shall fight Penrose," he said in conclusion.

Senator Lodge was the only Republican that had an opportunity for conversation with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt spent more than an hour at the residence of Mr. Lodge. Mr. Lodge attended the dinner given in honor of the former President last night, and the two men rode together on the trip to the hall where Mr. Roosevelt delivered his lecture. It is assumed that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lodge found opportunity in the course of the day to exchange views briefly on the current political situation.

Progressives as Republicans remarked that in Mr. Roosevelt's brief address he showed no resentment toward anybody. This absence of bitterness, so pronounced in speech made by Mr. Roosevelt in 1913, was accepted as a "shadow" of a fusion of the Progressive and Republican forces, and before the national campaign of 1914.

Princess Oscar to Marry Countess Marie von Bassewitz.

Potdam, Germany, May 26.—Announcement was made today of the engagement of Princess Oscar, fifth son of Emperor William, to Countess Marie von Bassewitz, a lady-in-waiting to the Empress.

The countess is a daughter of Count Charles von Passewitz-Levetzow, Premier of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

This will be the first marriage union in the Hohenzollern family since 1858. The Kaiser being strongly opposed to them. His consent in this instance was granted because of a lack of available German princesses, and his aversion to foreign marriages for his sons.

KAISER'S FIFTH SON ENGAGED.

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STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, May 26.—Arrived today: Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen; Moltke, Paterson; Vaderland, Antwerp; Etaniam, Antwerp; United States, Auckland; Coamo, Pastors, American; Cristobal, Legajo, City of Savannah, San Jacinto, Berlin.

The Wonderful Photo-Drum at the Belasco Theater. Daily 3 and 5 p. m. Free Adm.

**ROOSEVELT, ADDRESSING
3,500 PEOPLE, TELLS OF
PUTTING RIVER ON MAP****Lecturing Under Auspices of National Geographic Society
on Exploration Trip to South America, Former Presi-
dent Removes All Doubt that He Discovered and
Traversed Stream in Amazon Country.
Hardships of Trip Are Vividly
Described.****LOUDLY CHEERED AS HE ENTERS HALL;
EVERY MINUTE OF VISIT HERE OCCUPIED****"I put a river on the map!"**

In one, brief sentence, Theodore Roosevelt summarized the results of his South American trip of exploration before 3,500 people in Convention Hall last night, and having uttered it, stood silent before the great multitude.

In short, gripping sentences into which he threw all his wonderful magnetism of speech and gesture, Col. Roosevelt told his story to the 3,500 silent, enthralled members of the National Geographic Society.

NO ONE VENTURES A QUESTION.

Having finished, he called upon his critics for a showing. No question was asked, no contradiction made and Theodore Roosevelt passed from the hall with the seal of the society's indorsement upon his work.

For something more than eleven hours the great Bull Moose held Washington—civic and official—in the hollow of his hand. He came as a conqueror might, greeted by cheers that a king would envy. From late afternoon to early morning the sped from corner to corner of the city, and always the wonderful charm of his presence brought him the adoration Roosevelt can always claim.

First Lecture About His Trip.

At 10:30 o'clock last night, Col. Roosevelt passed from Convention Hall, and Washington had been honored with the first official lecture given in this country on the results of his South American trip. The four men who braved the perils of jungle and rapids in an expedition to the Amazon, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Clegg, upon the stage and received their meed of credit.

Almost directly beneath the stage at the great hall sat Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the United States. Scattered through the audience were scores of men whose presence in any other American city would cause a sensation. At the close of the lecture, the great apostle of speed and action stepped to an automobile, to be whisked to the Munsey Building, there to play the last act of another great drama of Washington.

Briefly summarized, the Colonel's movements were these:

How He Spent Time Here.

At 3:30 o'clock he arrived at the Union Station from New York.

He was whisked in an automobile to the National Museum to see his African trophies.

Then to the White House for a conference with the President.

Next, he stayed traffic in a dash to the Willard Hotel.

Within a few minutes he was on his way to the residence of Senator Lodge for a diplomatic reception.

By 6 o'clock he was back at the Willard, at a dinner in his honor given by the National Geographic Society.

At 8:15 o'clock he was lecturing before 2,500 people at Convention Hall.

At 11 o'clock he was cloaked with leaders of the Bull Moose party at the Munsey Building.

At 1 o'clock he was speeding back to New York, leaving Washington almost prostrated with the heat and unaccustomed effort.

Some Unable to Hear.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic Society, introduced Col. Roosevelt to the lecture audience at 8:15 o'clock. The stage had been moved one-third of the way up the hall, to enable the colonel's voice to reach as many as possible. This, however, failed in its effect, as many in the audience were unable to hear.

Continued on page seven.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE.

Resumed debate on the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption. Senators Jones and Randall speaking in opposition to the repeal.

Senator Swanson introduced a bill to convert the weather station at Mount Weather, Va., into a summer White House.

Senator Frank S. White, from Alabama, was made chairman of the Revolutionary Claims Committee, succeeding the late Senator Bradley.

HOUSE.

The House continued general debate on the Clayton anti-trust bill and began discussion of the measure under the five minute limitation. A vote on the bill will not be had for several days.

A compromise agreement was reached between labor leaders and Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee regarding the language of the bill exempting labor unions from prosecution, as illegal combinations.

Representative Graham, Pennsylvania Republican, during the speech on the program, predicted business disaster as result of the Democratic legislation.

Representative Carlin, a co-author of the bill, entered a strong defense of it.

Unanimous consent was obtained that the House shall not remain in session on Decoration Day.

Post Mar and Gettysburg, May 26. Memorial Day excursion, Baltimore and Ohio from Union Station 7:30 a. m. Returning leave Gettysburg 5:45, Post Mar 7:45 p. m. \$2.00 round trip. Chl. fare half fare.—Adv.